ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - At 1: English Opera: "The BOOTH'S THEATER.-At 11 and at 8: "Henry VIII." FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. - At 11 and at 8: "Di-GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- At 2 and at 8: "Eileen NIMIO S GARDEN.—At 2 and at 8: "The Streets of Onysiere Furater. - At 11 and at 8: "Humpty STADT THEATER.—German Opera: "Fra Diavolo." Union Square THEATER.-At 2 and at 8: Bur-WALLAN S. THEATER.-"The Serious Family," and

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third-ave, and DAN RICE'S CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between second and Third-aves, at 2 and at 8. Facilities Course.—Grand Military Festival and Fete Champetre. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTREIS.-Birch, Wambold, etc.

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Orders should be sent in at once. Terms cash in THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

## New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1971.

M Rechefort's sentence has been commuted to banshment from French territory for life. The Prussians in Down are charged with tyrannical acts. ==== Another compremise is under consideration by the Newcastle The Democrats in Spain are making Governors of Provinces have resigned. - The German Budget asks for increased appropriations for the many and coast defenses. --- Twenty professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the outh of allegance to Victor Emanuel.

President Grant has returned to Washington, thre in a Wilmington (Del.) concert hall caused a punic among the audience, many women and children badly injured, ..... Cochise, the great Apache chief, has signed a treaty of peace. === The prairie area in sota have destroyed several small towns. = === A disastrous drouth prevails in Central and Southern Illi noi- . A large fire has occurred in Charlestown,

John H. Keyser has surrendered property worth over \$600.000 in trust to the city, and has made a full state ment of his connection with the Tammany frauds. Lyidence is accumulating against Tweed and other mem bers of the Ring, --- The Union Republican County Convention and the Committee of Seventy will coperate in the nomination of Reform candidates. == The police and firemen have been paid in full, === Oswald Ottendorfer is charged with political trickery at Rochester. - District-Attorney Gasvin denounces emigrant robbers with much zeal. = A drunken husband newdered his wife in Newtown, N. I. = Gold, 114; 114; 114; Thermometer, 680, 740, 680

About a year ago New-England was suffering from a drouth. This year Illinois is similarly afflicted, and to such an extent that plowing is impossible. These dry seasons are, for the most part, attributable to the destruction of timber, and close observers in Illinois say that the disappearance of even the meager amount of forest-growths which some localities have known has had a perceptible effect on the annual rain-fall.

The charge that Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, by asserting that the Germans wanted no representative on the State ticket, robbed Mr. Magnus Gross of the nomination for Secretary of State, will surprise most people. The Germans who were identified with the Reform movement have been greatly misled of late, and they should be glad that they have no share in the Tammany State ticket, whoever is responsible for the exclusion of Magnus Gross.

One might be amused, if not already indignant, at the cool appearance in the Court of Sessions of a delegate to the Democratic Convention who had just returned to be tried for robbing emigrants. This active politician forfeited his bail, of course, when he went to Rochester, but when he came back to be tried-with all of Mayor Hall's airiness of manner-he had sufficient provision made for that emergency by his chiefs. With this fellow there are two or three others to be on men who rob hard-working emigrants, and, he was entitled to, what is to be

of years of anxious toil, self-denial, and saving. Popular indignation is hot against this class of criminals, and the fate of the men accused in the Court of Sessions will be closely observed by the public.

Gen. Reynolds, commanding in Texas, has a notion of utilizing the convicted and imprisoned Indians, Satanta and Big Tree, which conflicts somewhat with Gen. Sherman's plan of hanging them off-hand. Gen. Reynolds thinks they may be made useful as peacemakers, if the leading chiefs of the Kiowas are brought in to see them. Sherman thinks that these captive Indians will only be an excuse for fresh troubles by their comrades; but Reynolds's experiment is certainly worth

At last we have the satisfactory intelligence that Benito Juarez has been installed President of the Republic of Mexico. Of course there was great excitement, and it is reported that several revolutionary pronunciamientos have already appeared invarious parts of Mexico. It is even reported that a great revolution against Juarez has already broken out in the State of Nueva Leon. We are confident, however, in the loyalty of the bulk of the Mexican people, and in the ability of the Government to suppress these commo-

The compromise proposed by Sir William Armstrong, in behalf of the iron-masters, to the Newcastle strikers appears reasonable, and will, eventually, give the workmen all they have been striving for. The masters have held out against fixing the standard of time for labor at fifty-four hours per week while unfinished contracts were on hand. The proposition to fix the standard at that rate during the year would be only just to the employers, and a reduction to fifty-four hours at the beginning of the new year would be a concession to the workmen of the main part of their claim. But the compromise is not yet com-

The Ohio election grows more interesting as the day draws near. Our correspondent furnishes a few important items of intelligence which show the desperate tactics of the Democrats, who are using, as they do, every imaginable device to gain Republican support for a few of the candidates for the Legislature. By a shallow trick they have attempted to gain over enough of the disaffected Republicans in Hamilton County to give them the majority of the Assemblymen from that county; and this small device, with various modifications, has been repeated in every close county. We believe that there are Republican wisdom and virtue enough left to prove impregnable to all these artful attacks, and preserve a complete

Connecticut Temperance Reformers are threatening to imitate the mischievous tactics of their brethren in some parts of Ohio in forming a third and distinct organization, with an almost certain prospect of turning the State into the hands of their most violent opponents. It is notorious that, if Democratic party of Connecticut secure the Legislature, one of their first acts would be to repeal the Prohibitory law. In the last General Assembly the Republican Senate passed a stringent bill, which was continued to the next session by Democratic votes in the Lower House. It is tolerably certain that the only hope of the Connecticut Temperance Reformers is with the Republican party; when they cut away from that they are ready to be sacrificed by the blindness of over-zealous men.

It is announced that Rochefort's sentence of perpetual imprisonment has been commuted to that of banishment from France. We are not informed whether the Pardons Commission has acted, or M. Thiers has indulged in luxury of a little magnanimity, and made this grudging concession to justice and decency. The former sentence was monstrous, and even the commuted one is grossly unjust. Rochefort has as much right to remain in France as M. Thiers has. There was nothing proved against him on the trial except what was to his credit. He was sacrificed to the resentments of the present personal Government and the adherents of the fallen Empire. His peculiarities as a journalist have been ridiculously exaggerated. There are papers in New-York which denounce him as a moral pariah, which publish in every issue more offensive personalities than can be found in the whole series of the Lanterne.

The Citizens' Joint Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Booth is Chairman, are proseeating quietly but steadily and efficiently their difficult work of examining the public accounts and bringing order out of the chaos of fraud and confusion. The recent report of this Committee, showing the true amount of the City and County debt to be \$97,000,000, did much to relieve public anxiety. Another and still more comprehensive report, now nearly ready for presentation, wid furnish additional important information on the mysteries of Tammany bookkeeping and Ring peculation. The work this Committee is doing is so difficult and important that we regret to hear a ramor that they have been tempted to resign their positions and abandon the field, in consequence of the failure of the Board of Supervisors to grant them power to send for persons and papers. Even without this authority they can still de much to throw light on the innumerable ramifications of fraud and corruption concealed within the books and papers at their command; and it would be a public calamity if they should rest from their labors while a single financial abuse or corruption remains to be exposed and corrected in the Tammany accounts.

We have believed Mr. John H. Keyser to to be an honest man. When his alleged complications with the Tammany Ring were made public, we avowed that belief, and awaited such explanations as, in good time, he might be able to make. These come, in the return to the people of New-York of Six hundred and Fifty thousand dollars received from their treasury without value given, and now made over in trust to Jackson Schultz, and the members of the Committee of Seventy. Of the ultimate effect of this action on the reputation of Mr. Keyser as an honest man we do not now speak, because the barren record of the facts does not warrant an intelligent verdict. But we accept it as a single proof, out of many, of tried for robbing emigrants. Most people will the existence of the enormous frauds upon the coincide with the energetically expressed City Treasury whereof we have made vehoopinion of the District-Attorney that these, ment complaint. If this man, whom we have rascals ought to be sent to Sing Sing. The supposed honest, has received, according severest punishment possible should be visited to his own estimate, \$650,000 more than

who have robbed a hundred fold more greedily, and have made no restitution? The warfare against the Ring is prosecuted undent or guess, yet here is one of the outrages of some Fifteen or Twenty Millions' worth its guess-work has unearthed. What are the of real estate, though his personal monstrosities that remain yet hidden? Taxpayers, friends of republican government, friends of honest government of any kind! hold up the hands of the Committee of Seventy, and force the fighting! We may not discover all the villainy; but we are on the scent, and must follow while it is warm. owes, if we mistake not, more than any other Let us move immediately on the enemy's workst

" HORACE GREELEY'S OPPORTUNITY." The Star is perhaps the only daily issued in our City which has given our Tammany rulers an unqualified, unflinching support from the outset. It still insists that they have done nothing that merits reprobation. It now appeals to the Editor of this journal for his personal judgment in the premises, saying:

"Horace Greeley has returned from his Western trip and we expect now to see from his vigorous pen a few sentences on the Grant-Murphy row, which will have in them a little of the old TRIBUNE thunder. During his absence, his paper has been extravagant in laudation of some, outrageous in denunciation of others, and strangely silent about many concerning whom the Editor-in-Chief used to have very pronounced opinions. We believe Horace to be an honest man, with rare intuitions, competent to discriminate between good and evil, alert in condemnation of corruption, and always chivalue in defense of the right. He comes upon the arena of National, State, and City fliet at a time when all the combatants are blood-blind, with little sense left, full of bile, and running over with personal malice. He will, of course, see the necessity of taking a hand in the fight; and who ever found the hand of Greeley a light weight in the scale! But, with all his ougnacity, his sense of fairness is still regnant, and we confidently look to Horace Greeley and THE TRIBUNG to carefully ponder the entire situation before he casts his weight and influence with the one side or the other. \* \* \* "Quite likely, Mr. Greeley, had be been here from the first, would have insensibly drifted into the same savage strain as the rest; but, fortunately, he has been away. He has traveled far and wide, receiving assurances of respect and regard at every turn, until he must have

duded that, if he is unpopular, popularity is a bore. Why can he not put his eye to the situation, take it ill in, carefully weigh the facts of the case, and not as moderator of this very unruly town meeting ! Let him begin with Oakey Hall, in the City Hall. The Times charges the Mayor with being a 'thicf.' We know better; the people know better; but, for all that, let Mr. Greeley examine the charges and the answers. We would cheerfully abide by his decision.

"The Times charges Peter B. Sweeny with being a pubhe plunderer, an unfaithful servant, a dishonest man. We believe that if an honest, pure-minded person ever lived on earth, Mr. Sweeny is that person. Neverthe less, we would abide by the decision of this popular umpere. Let him arraign the statements in The Times, dirty and contemptible as they are, and then listen to the Squire's answer. No living being out of The Times office would refuse to be bound by his decision.

"The Times has seen fit to stigmatize Henry Hi'ton and his management of the Department of Parks, endeavor ing to create the impression that the Judge is a creature of the Ring, and that he manages affairs in their corrupt political interest. To be sure, Judge Milton has lived in New York all his life, is known and appreciated by the best, most solid men here, and has n't a stain upon his name of the size of a pea; but never mind. Let Mr. Greeley call him up, too. Let him hear sel that the alien adventurer of The Times has to say, and then, with the unsuffed pages of the Department before him, let him decide between the snot and the Judge. We cheerfully would be bound by his decision.

" The Times has had no word too vile for Mr Tweed. Por months, it has blackguarded him, ridicaled his family, and thrust its beastly malice into his very home. Mr Tweed is fortunate in his invulnerability; for even Compromise Barrett and his counsel were compelled to leave him out of their application for injunction. To be sure, we who know Mr. Tweed know him to be an upright man, generous to extremes, kind-hearted, impulsive in all good works, and full of rare powers, for work; but, nevertheless, he is up for examination also. Will Mr. Greeley be kind enough to ascertain, if he can, why Mr. Tweed is thus vibiled, and let the people know!
"There could be but one answer. These men are high-

toned gentlemen, men of probity, of honor, sensitive to the stigma upon their party, anxious to redeem it from is peril; but, aside from that, which is a minor consideration, they are the representative men of our City, and Mr. Greeley is bound in honor to sink party considerations, and as a public-spirited citiers to give this acrious matter his carly and earnest attention. We ask him in all sincerity- will you do it !"

Response by Mr. Greeley.

Having read and considered nearly everything that has been published bearing on our City's Pinances, alike while in New-York and while absent, I respond to the above inquiries as follows:

I. That Oakey Hall has embezzled the publie money and converted it to his own use, is not yet proved, though the testimony of Mr. John Foley (a Democrat and late Supervisor), bears hard against him. As, however, I As to Serrano's ability, that is a new disdo not understand Mr. Foley to assert that he has personal knowledge of the division among the members of the Board of Audit of moneys frauculently obtained from the texasury on bogus claims, I must, for the present, regard the charge that Mayor Hall has stolen Millions from the City and converted them to his own use, as Not Proven.

But that he has culpably aided others to enrich themselves at the public cost, seems to me clearly established and virtually confessed. He holds a most responsible and honorable trest, which gives him an effective veto on reckless dishursements of the City's funds. His official approval is requisite to any disbursement at all. Of course, he cannot watch against every little leak, and scrutipize suspiciously every laborer's or stableman's bill for services rendered. But when bills of \$30,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, and over, are rained upon him in quick succession for plastering, plumbing, furnishing and carpeting a single edifize, until they amount in the aggregato to a sufficiency to build and furnish that edifice thrice over, I cannot doubt that it was his plain duty to call a halt, to make inquiry; to send a trusty subordinate to investigate and report, before giving the requisite approval. It seems to me plain that Millions have been abstracted from the City treasury which must have been still there if Mayor Hall had done his simple official duty. That he failed even to attempt this, his own letter and other manifestoes unequivocally show. Without, therefore, going into the question of his motive or object, it seems to me clear that Mayor Hall has so woefully, disastrously, betrayed his trust, that he ought at once to resign or be ejected from

II. I have seen no evidence that Peter B. Sweeny is a "public plunderer." He has certainly kept very bad company, and has spent public money on the Parks, &c., more lavishly than I can approve; but, if he has either stolen himself or helped others to steal, I have no evidence of the fact. Awaiting the developments expected from the Committee of Seventy, I must hold Mr. Sweeny innocent of peculation so far as has yet been shown.

III. Ditto, and rather more so, as to Judge Hilton. If he has stolen anything, I shall be not only surprised but sorely grieved. Still, I suspend final judgment till the facts shall have been fully set forth and authenticated.

IV. My judgment as to Mr. Tweed is very different. We all do know that he was bankrupt less than twelve years ago-that he soon afterward obtained a position under our City by that single act, take away the little fruit said of the thousand conscienceless rascals or County administration—that he vaulted which regulate commercial and social inter- nature, just as if it were a Senator.

thence into the Board of Supervisors, whereof be soon became official chief and recognized master-spirit-that he has ever since lived like a prince and lavished money on every der all manner of difficulties; it gropes in like a prince and lavished money on every the dark and hits the frauds only by acci-

> and family expenses cannot fall below \$200,000 per annum. While he has thus been virtual dictator of our City-the acknowledged "Boss" of his party and the god of its legions of office-holders-the City has been sinking deeply and needlessly into debt, until she now City on the globe, fire-tried Paris possibly excepted. Of this vast debt, at least Twenty Millions of dollars appear to me as utterly without reason or excuse as would have been an increase of the National Debt by One Hundred Millions since Gen. Grant's inauguration. Knowing what I do of Mr. Tweed's omnipotence in our City's administration, I cannot doubt that his vast and suddenly acquired wealth and the City's enormously and causelessly increased Debt stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect-that a good share of the Millions paid out of the treasury on his order on the immensely exaggerated or utterly fraudulent bills of Ingersell, Garvey, Keyser, Schuyler, Smith, &c., &c., have wound their devious way into his pocket, and been employed to defray his enormous expenditures at Albany, in this City, and elsewhere, and add block after block to his ever-growing landed possessions. I can come to no other conclusion from the facts fully set forth in THE TRIBUNE as they from day to day transpired, and not so set forth in The Star.

-I have thus answered The Star's inquiries point by point, precisely as I should do if upon oath on my death-bed. Will The Star permit its readers to see my response to its requi-

SERRANO AND ZORRILLA. The clever gentlemen who have conjured up the present Cabinet crisis in Spain may find it is easier to break up a Ministry by intrigue and cabal than to found another. The defeat of the effort of Mr. Zorrilla to give to the Democratic leaders the Presidency of the Legislature has excited a general movement of sympathy for the late Cabinet throughout the Kingdom. It is now stated that twenty-two of the Provincial Governors have tendered their resignations in token of adhesion to Mr. Zorrilla. Meanwhile the Malcampo Ministry does not flourish. The distinguished name it contained, most Señor Olozaga, drops out to-day, and a further shifting of portfolios takes place. The defeat of the Government was evidently a matter of ambuscade and surprise, and appears to find no approval from the country at large. This shows the gradual growth of a public opinion in Spain which in time may teach the unprincipled adventurers of that country that their work is not done when they have plotted and swindled a Government for a moment out of its majority.

We are astonished to find in a paper ordigarily so cautious as The Evening Mail a strong indersement of Marshal Serrano as an abler and more liberal man than Ruiz Zorrilla, and one more tikely to do justice to Cuba. Is it possible The Mail does not know that Serrano is the head of the Liberal Union party, which, not content with opposing every scheme for reform in the Antilles set on foot by the Progresistas, Democrats, and Republicans, continually clamors for harsher and more brutal measures of extermination? It is true that many years ago Serrano bore manly testimony to the wrongs of Spanish misrule in Cuba, but since then he has been in full faith and fellowship with Caballers, Valmaseda, and the rest of the human bloodbounds who have ravaged that unhappy island. At this hour the strongest support of Valmaseda is that self same Duke de la Torre, whom The Mail accepts as a fair and liberal states can. It is of course deeply to be regret- of liberal ideas everywhere, some light has ted that Zorrilla and his enlightened colleagues have been able to do nothing as yet for the solution of that important and perplexing problem of Cuban independence. But it should not be forgotten that it was the bitter and malignant hostility of the Liberal Union to resist the present attack, is bound to go down every plan of reform which has prevented the accomplishment of anything in that direction. covery. He gained his first promotions by his good looks from that susceptible sovereign Isabel II., and has survived ever since upon his pleasant manners and superficial good nature. Le compares with Ruiz Zorrilla as a statesman about as Gen. Hancock with Charles Sun ner.

THE DOOM OF DESERET.

The frantic outcies of the Mormon leaders at Salt Lake City show only the desperation of their case. After fourteen years of temporizing and experimenting, the National Government has at lest obtained such a foothold in the Territory of Utah that we see before us the doom of that imperium in imperio, the so-called State of Deseret. In considering the Mormon problem superficial people have too commonly allowed their attention to be fixed only on the institution of polygamy, which is but one of the chief characteristics of Mormonism. The truth is, polygamy is not so so much the strength as the weakness of the great hierarchy which the United States Government is now trying to break down. If the destruction of this fraudulent, insolent, and foreign power is to follow the present commotion in Utah, it will be through polygamy, but not because of that unnatural practice.

When the Mormons settled in Utah, they fancied that they had got so far away from the political and commercial centers of the Republic that they would be able to nurse their peculiar institutions and practice their peculiar tenets unobserved and undisturbed. They committed the error of supposing that they could, in the territory of the United States, build up an empire of which the autonomy and independence would be complete and unquestioned. The discovery of gold in California, attracting across the continent a large and permanently increasing stream of travel, gave the first rude shock to this fond belief. But the Mormons clung to their traditions and revelations, and, strengthening in every direction the bulwarks of their new Zion, the State of Descret, they adhered to the infallibility of their leader, Brigham Young, who has declared: "As the Lord lives, we are "bound to become a sovereign State in this "Union, or an independent nation. I am 'still, and still will be, the Governor of this 'Territory." Inspired by words like these from one whom they believed to be in daily receipt of direct messages from Heaven, the Mormons yielded to the formation of a hierarchy which

giving in marriage, the government of households, the rates of wages, texture and cost and fashion of dress, amusements, and religious belief, were all determined and regulated by the mind which was at once Prophet, Priest, and King. The rank and file of the Mormons are for the most part foreigners; they have not been in the country many years; the majority have not even taken the first steps toward naturalization; and they came, as they say, "not to America, but to Zion." They despise and contemn the authority of the United States; they deny the right of the Republic to interfere with any form of social, religious, or political order that they may elect; they recognize no government but that of the State of Deseret, no higher law than that of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, and hold the seal, arms, and flag of their so-called State (for they ignore the Territory of Utah) above every other symbol of authority in the world. So long as this peculiar and anomalous state

of things was left to itself and was fortified

by the absurd policy of giving the Governor-

ship of the Territory to Young, the peace of

the Descret Zion was unbroken. But, after a

few failures, Gen. J. W. Shaffer was sent to

govern Utah, and the vigorous and sensible

policy which he inaugurated has been carried

out so far successfully by Gov. Wood and his

judicial associates. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, the discovery and opening of rich gold and silver mines in the Territory, and the natural influx of a non-Mormon, or Gentile, population have simplified the problem. The Mormons, like the Southern Rebels, are shricking, "Let us alone!" It is "inter-'ference" that they object to. Under Territorial laws, adultery is a grave crime, and polygamy is claimed to be a defense against prostitution. United States Judge McKean, impanelling a jury to try a case of adultery, excludes from the panel persons who believe and live in polygamy. So that for the first time in Utah, a jury of men is formed of Gentiles. Nor are polygamous Mormons only excluded, but also men who believe the dicta of Brigham Young to be of higher authority than the Constitution of the United States. George Q. Cannon, who now exhorts his fellow-Mormons to rejoice that the devil (the United States Government) is not dead, but lives to discipline their sweet souls, testified that a revelation from Young is paramount to the laws of the United States. So swore they all. We cannot tell what offenses will yet be tried before this "packed" jury. It is certain that men who in Utah assume that they can keep harems will be tried for adultery under their own Territorial law, administered by officials of the United States. It is an undoubted fact that many secret murders have been committed by the Danites, or Angels of Destruc tion, probably under orders from the Mormon dignitaries. The massacre of Mountain Meadows, by which a colony of immigrants was secretly exterminated, was the work of Mormons. Immigrants crossing the Plains to California were waylaid, robbed, murdered, and harassed in every possible manner. Were such men as Sidney Rigdon and William Hickman, alluded to in late correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, to turn State's evidence, we should doubtless have unfolded a chapter of horrors and crimes that would condemn to death a regiment of the specious hypocrites of the Mormon priesthood, whose conviction otherwise will be difficult. Though polygamy is not the real point of attack in Utah, it is doubtless the instrument which, in the hands of the United States Courts, shall break the brittle hierarchy in pieces. The day of its doom seems near. Not only must the people of Utah be taught that polygamy cannot be tolerated in the United States any more than widow-burning can be permitted in Montana, in obedience to pretended heavenly visions, but the impudent assumptions of their Church-and-State Government must be destroyed forever. With the advance dawned in the dark abodes of Mormonism itself, and intelligent schism and recantation of error are not only troubling the hierarchy but aiding the United States authorities to tear away the refuge of lies which, however it may before this decade shall pass away.

The surrender of Cochise, the great Apache chief, or, rather, his relinquishment of hostilities, is a notable event in the history of Indian warfare in New-Mexico and Arizona. If it is made in good faith, it may lead to a permanent peace with the tribes who have rendered Arizona almost uninhabitable. Cochise is chief of an important and powerful branch of the Apache tribe, and was originally a sincere friend of the whites; by an act of the darkest treachery, many of his family, race, and friends were slain by the settlers, and he escaped, wounded and with difficulty. He swore vengeance on the deceitful white man, and, from that time, became a terrible scourge, devastating the country and making his name a terror to the whites. If the Peace Commissioners have secured the quiet of this warrior, they have done enough to repair all the errors that have been charged to them.

The Reverend Athanase Coquerel fils will deliver

two lectures at Cooper Union on the 17th and 20th of this month, upon the two Sieges of Paris, both of which be witnessed. Our citizens will not have another opportunity of hearing the story of these great 'historical events told as this brilliant speaker and noble man will tell it. He stands first among the pulpit orators of France, not only by his fervid and massive eloquence, but also by his energy of conviction and the broad and liberal humanity which breathes through all his discourses. He is well worthy a full and enthusiastic hearing as a representative of the best and purest school of French Protestantism and Republi- at hand:

the American Institute Fair. The operation forms a patience with which the venerable philanthropist not only was the political government of which the young artist moves about in her eslice Descret but slowly absorbed all the powers blower, and pets and care-see the day faco into good

course. Buying and selling, marrying and GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS. G. HILTON SCRIBNER. NELSON K. HOPKINS. Secretary of State. Treasurer. THOMAS RAINES PRANCIS C. BARLOW. State Engineer and Surveyor .. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR Canal Commissioner ... ALEXANDER BARKLEY. Souse Prison Inspector ... THOMASKIRKPATRICK LLECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER I.

THE REFORM COUNTY TICKET.

O-OPERATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION AND THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Union Republican County Convention met at the Republican headquarters last evening, pur-suant to adjournment, John Falconer in the chair, and Mr. Hastle setting as Secretary. The Committee of Twenty-one, appointed at the previous meeting of the Convention, reported, through the Chairman, Mr. Pal coner, that they had appointed a sub-Committee of Six, who had communicated with the Committee of Seventy. and had received a reply. Col. Willis then read the com munication and reply, as follows:

munication and reply, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1871.

DEAR SIR: At the County Convention, held pursuant to an order of the General Committee of the Union Republican party (Horne Greeley, President), a Committee of the Union Republican party (Horne Greeley, President), a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of 21 delegates, to confer upon the subject of county nominations with all political bodies and committees of citizens who are opposed to Tammany Hail, and are desirous of cooperating in an endeavor to overthrow that corrupt oligarchy. Such Conference Committee has appointed a sub-tommittee of six, of which John Palconer, esq., is Chairman, to carry their instructions into effect. Confident that the honorable Committee of Citizens and Tax-Payers for the thorough reform of the City and County of New-York are in sympathy with the purpose of the Union Republican party, we address you, its Chairman, asking it to unite with us in securing the nomination of such can didates for the various County offices to be voted for at the coming election as command most fully the confidence of the honest masses, and will receive their support without reference to party antecedeais or piesens port without reference to party antecedents or present ifferences. Upon an intimation that your Committee accepts the

oregoing proffer in the spirit with which it is tendered, the Sub-Committee will be ready at once to enter upon a conference. Any communication for the Sub-Committee will be received, if addressed to the office of the Secretary, at No. 51 Chambers-set. Very respectfully, &c., BESA, A. WILLIS, Secretary, &c. The HON, H. G. Stebbins, Chairman Committee Chizens

The Hon, H. G. Stebbins, Chairman Committee Citizens and Tax-payers, &c.

New-York, Oct. 5, 1871.

BENJ, A. Willis, esq.—Dear Sir.: A letter of Sept 23, 1871, from you to the Hon. H. G. Stebbins, was this day referred by that gentieman to the Committee on Essentions of the Committee of Seventy at their first meeting to-lay. This will account for its not having received earlier attention. I am directed by the Committee on Elections to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, and to say that we desire to cooperate with you in the spirit expressed by you, Within a day or two another meeting of our Committee will be held, probably on Saturday, at which the Committee will be given you so soon as it shall be determined upon. Very tudy,

Chairman of Committee on Elections.

Prolonged and repeated applause and cheering greeted

Prolonged and repeated appliance and cheering greeted the reading of the letters, and the Convention immediately adopted a resolution receiving and approving the response. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Char.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST OSWALD OTTEN. DORFER. HOW MAGNUS GROSS WAS KEPT OFF THE STATE

TICKET. Much indignation is said to prevail against

Oswald Ottendorfer among the Germans in this city in consequence of an occurrence at Rochester. We prins the story as we receive it, apparently from a trustworthy On the night of the 4th, at Rochester, between the hours

of 12 and 1 o'clock, Magnus Gross was visited by Mr. Cheesebrough and William Cassidy, who informed him that they had been in consultation with Kernan, Church, Seymour, and others, and that they had come to urge him to accept the nomination of Secretary of State. Mr. Gross at first declined, but Mr. Cassidy told him that in times like the present it was his duty to give his aid and his name to strengthen the Democratic party, and that he (Gross), after 25 years' faithful service, must not now desert them in time of need. Mr. Gross replied that he would give his services to uphold the honor and integrity of the party, but could not countenance fraud. After some deliberation, however, he finally said: "Gentle men, if it is the wish of the Convention, I will abide by their request." Alderman Schlichting, who was present. urged Mr. Gross to accept, and said that his name would undoubtedly add great strength to the State ticket and encourage the Germans of the City and County of New-York in their labor for reform.

One hour afterward the Tammany delecation were consulted as to their feelings for or against Mr. Gross.

consulted as to their feelings for or against Mr. Gross, and asked if they would support him on the state taket. Thomas C. Ffeids, Charles G. Cornell, Tweed, and others thought they saw a chance to unite the German again with themselves, and readily consented; while Genet and a few others were bitter against Gross, as they laid the German reform movement in New-York to his influence and elequence among the Germans of this city. After further consultations, however, the Tammany delegation unanimously agreed to give Gross a hearty support.

support.

The next morning, before the Convention met, Diedrich Willers, jr., of Scheca, who has acted for Nelson as Assistant Secretary of State, called upon a number of the delegates and informed them that he was a camilidate for the Secretaryship. The Convention met and proceeded to the nomination of candidates. Mr. Cassidy moved the nomination of Magnus Gross of New York for Secretary nomination of Stagma crosses of State, and was speaking in enlogistic terms of his character and integrity, when, to the surprise of nearly every delegate, Kernan arose and said that Mr. Grosses and said that Mr. Grosses character and integrity, when, to the surprise of nearly every delegate, Kernan arose and said that Mr. Gross was a member of the delegation from New-York which had just been heard, and that he was authorized to state that they preferred not to have one of their members on the state ticket. Cheers were given at this apparent magnanimity but the whole thing was made up in the fertile brain of Oswald Ottendeffer, who sat beside Kernan and gave him the very words that he urtered, without any authority or consultation with any of the German delegation. Kernan spoke with all confidence, thinking that he had received Trustworthy information, as Oswald Ottendeffer was represented to bim as the exponent of the German delegation and the particular friend of Magnus Gross.

## CONNECTICUT.

IMPOLITIC ACTION OF OVER-ZEALOUS TEMPER-ANCE MEN-INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION RECOMMENDED. HARTORD, Oct. 6 .- A meeting of temperance

men was held in Meriden, yesterday, at which the fol-

lowing resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, having sought the aid of the existing political parties of the State to secure the more existent execution of the Prohibition law, and, having local ignored by one, and betrayed by the other, temperance men should now act directly and independently for use realization of this. realization of this.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call a con-

vention of the temperature men of the state, at such time and place as they may do not expedient, to take into consideration the question of independent political ac-tion, and to organize such action if it should be de-ided on. H. D. Smith of Plantsville, H. B. Brown of New-Lon-

don, A. B. Calef of Middletown, A. Winter of Middledeld, and E. B. Hillard of Plymouth, were appointed a committee for the above purpose. There has been a good deal of talk lately among the more extreme temperance mea about organizing a third party, and this seems to be the starting point.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION. HAS IT BEEN OBLITERATED-PRIVATE BILLS

RUINING THE STATE - HOW THEY ARE PASSED-THE VETO POWER AN INEFFICIENT The following description of the pr

degradation of the Pennsylvania Legislature is in every essential respect true of Albany legislation, as conducted of late years. It is extracted from a very able letter of Col. Francis Jordan, for the last five years Secretary of the Commonwealth, advocating the calling of a Constitutional Convention, an issue pending in the election just I here affirm that, as a general rule, there is no

thusiastic hearing as a representative of the best and purest school of French Protestantism and Republication, for he is a Republican without violence and a Protestant without bigotry. As a practical worker and talker, his name has gained in the late twar the blessings of the wounded and the destitute, and has twice been used by his fellow-citizens as a rallying point of republican principles. He speaks English with singular ease and grace, and is doubly worthy of the kindest reception both for what he will say and for the cause which he represents. We join the Directors of these lectures in hoping "that every lover of oratory, every friend of Republicanism in France, every person curious in the distinctive qualities and methods of Gallie genius, every admirer of personal devotion to duty and humanity in hours of national peril, will seize this occasion to hear Mr. Coquerel."

Miss Vinnie Ream is engaged in showing a skeptical world that she can model in clay, by making a bust of Mr. Peter Cooper during the open session of the American Institute Fair. The operation forms a very entertaining tablean to the crowd of spectators, who do not know whether most to admire the server patience with which the venerable philanthropist sees his head taken off, or the neat and handy way in which the young artist moves about in her calive bloome, and pets and a transcast the skap face in the proper account and the p